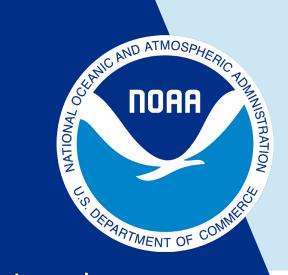
# NOAA Climate Science and Services Monthly Climate Update



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June 2022

# Global Temperature (May & Mar-May) The global temperature record dates back to 1880 (143 years)

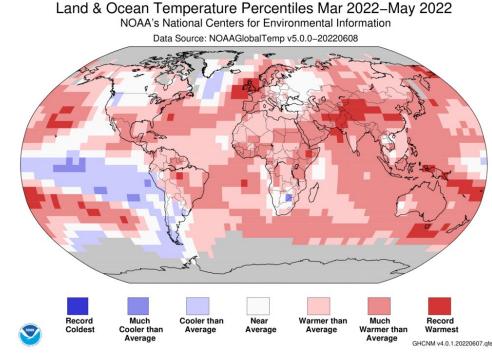
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information
Data Source: NOAAGlobalTemp v5.0.0–20220608

Record Coldest Cooler than Average Cooler than

- Global Land & Ocean: +0.77°C/+1.39°F; 9<sup>th</sup> warmest
- **Global Land:** +1.12°C / +2.02°F; 11<sup>th</sup> warmest
- Global Ocean: +0.64°C / +1.15°F; 8<sup>th</sup> warmest



- Global Land:  $+1.40^{\circ}$ C /  $+2.52^{\circ}$ F;  $5^{th}$  warmest
- Global Ocean: +0.65°C / +1.17°F; 6<sup>th</sup> warmest

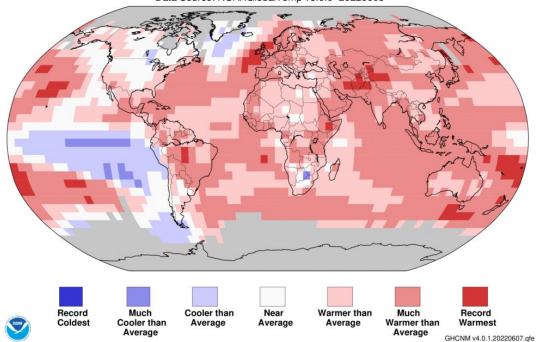




# Global Temperature (Jan-May) The global temperature record dates back to 1880 (143 years)

Land & Ocean Temperature Percentiles Jan–May 2022 NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

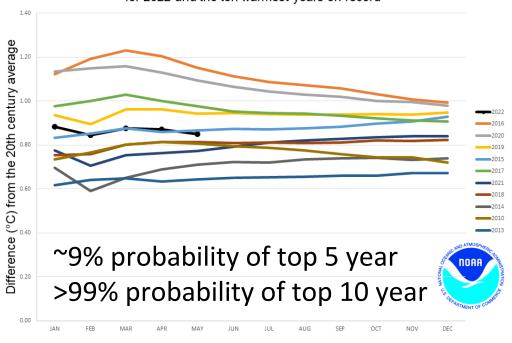
Data Source: NOAAGlobalTemp v5.0.0-20220608

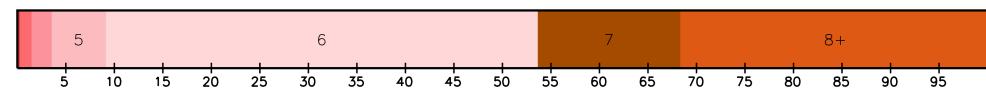


Global Land & Ocean: +0.85°C/+1.53°F; 6<sup>th</sup> warmest

#### Year-to-date Global Temperatures

for 2022 and the ten warmest years on record





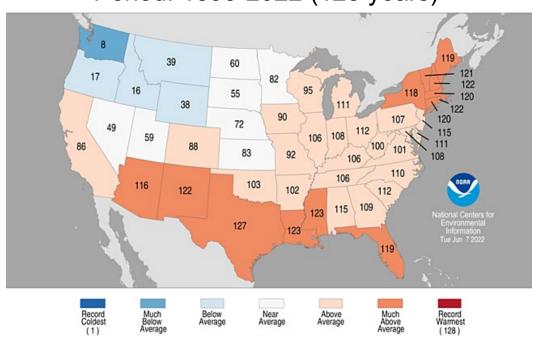


### Contiguous U.S. May 2022

**Temperature:** 61.9°F (+1.7°F) – above average

**Precipitation:** 3.17" (+0.26") – above average

Temperature Percentiles: May 2022 Period: 1895-2022 (128 years)

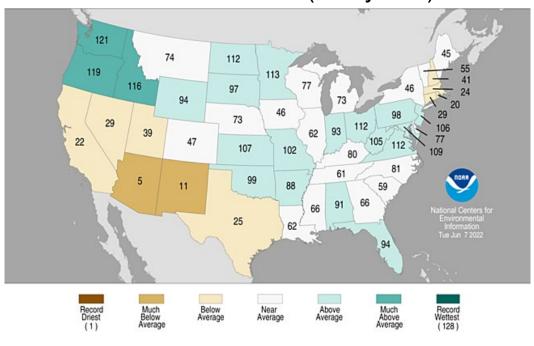


Cool: NW & northern Rockies

Warm: SW, South & eastern half of CONUS

WA: 8th coolest May; TX: 2nd warmest May on record

Precipitation Percentiles: May 2022 Period: 1895-2022 (128 years)



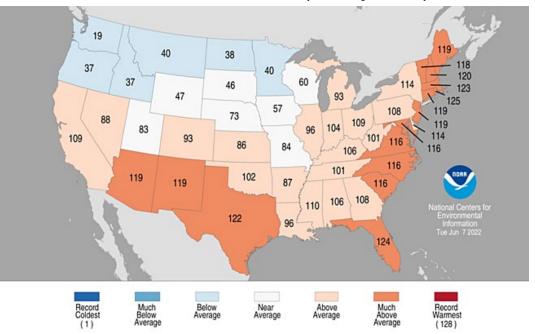
- Wet: NW, n & c Plains, OH Valley, e Gulf Coast
- Dry: CA to TX, parts of NE
- AZ: 5<sup>th</sup> driest May; WA: 8<sup>th</sup> wettest May on record



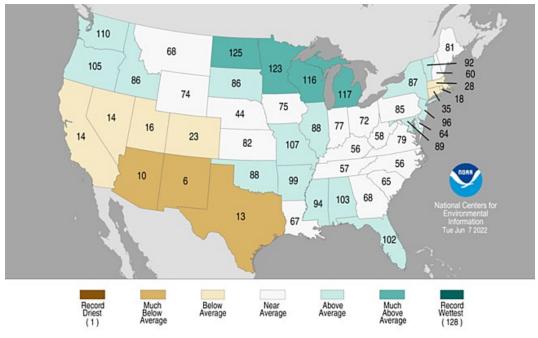
# Contiguous U.S. March-May 2022 (MAM)

**Temperature:** 52.2°F (+1.3°F) – above average **Precipitation:** 8.07" (+0.13") – near average

Temperature Percentiles: Mar-May 2022 Period: 1895-2022 (128 years)



Precipitation Percentiles: Mar-May 2022 Period: 1895-2022 (128 years)



- Cool: PNW to Upper Midwest
- Warm: CA to Deep South, MS River to East Coast
- RI: 4<sup>th</sup> warmest MAM on record (9 add'l states top 10)
- Wet: NW, n Plains to Great Lakes, c Plains to Gulf Coast
- Dry: CA to High Plains, w Gulf Coast
- NM: 6<sup>th</sup> driest MAM; ND: 4<sup>th</sup> wettest MAM on record

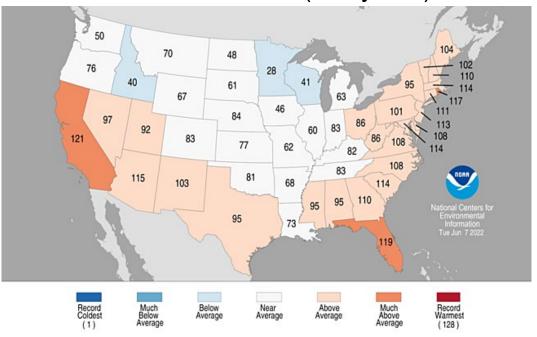


# Contiguous U.S. January-May 2022 (YTD)

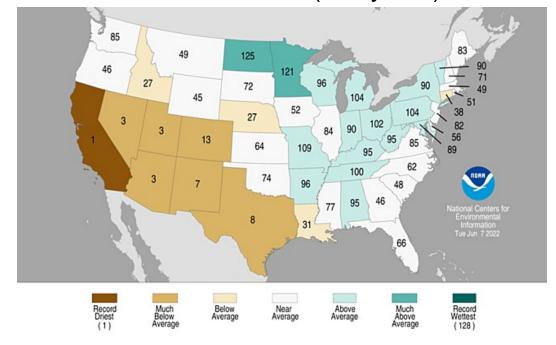
**Temperature:** 44.3°F (+1.0°F) – above average

Precipitation: 11.48" (-0.91") – below average

Temperature Percentiles – May 2022 Period: 1895-2022 (128 years)



Precipitation Percentiles – May 2022 Period: 1895-2022 (128 years)



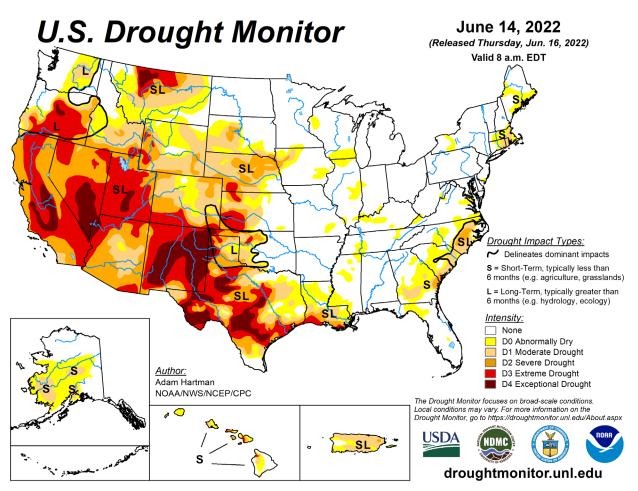
- Cool: parts of NW & northern Plains to Midwest
- Warm: CA to TX, c Gulf Coast to New England
- CA: 8th warmest YTD on record

- Wet: n Plains to Great Lakes, mid-MS Valley to NE
- Dry: West, Deep South, parts of c Plains
- CA: driest YTD; ND: 4<sup>th</sup> wettest YTD on record

## Current U.S. Drought

### ~44.5% of Contiguous U.S. in Drought

~9.2 percent since early May)



Drought severity/extent lessened across Northwest, northern Rockies, Plains, parts of Southeast

**Drought severity increased**from central California to New Mexico

#### **Outside CONUS:**

Drought expanded across Puerto Rico and Alaska while drought severity/extent lessened across Hawaii

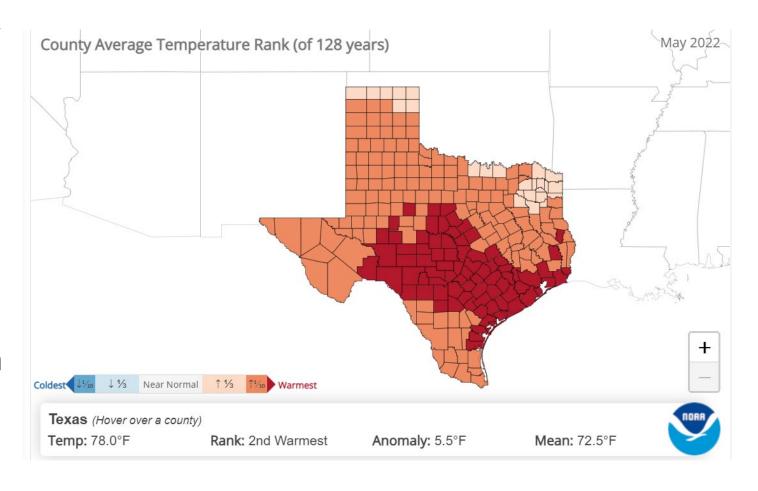


# Since 1895, Texas as a whole saw its 2<sup>nd</sup> Hottest May on Record, with an average statewide anomaly of +5.5°F. Only 1996 was hotter.

79 of the 254 Counties in TX saw record hot temperatures for the month of May.

These included the metro areas of Houston, Austin, San Antonio, and Corpus Christi.

The largest anomalies were seen in Kimble and Menard Counties in the Hill Country, at +8.5°F.



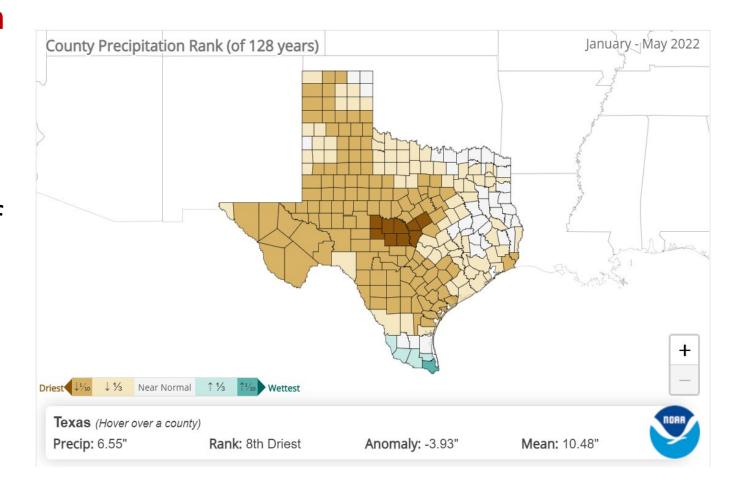


# Texas also had its 8<sup>th</sup> driest January 1-May 31 on record. Statewide average of 6.55", or about 60% of normal.

Not coincidentally, 9 counties in central TX and the Hill Country have experienced their driest January 1 to May 31 on record.

Driest statewide Since 2011. Of course, 2011 was the hottest and driest summer on record for TX.

Much of TX has seen record heat the first half of June.

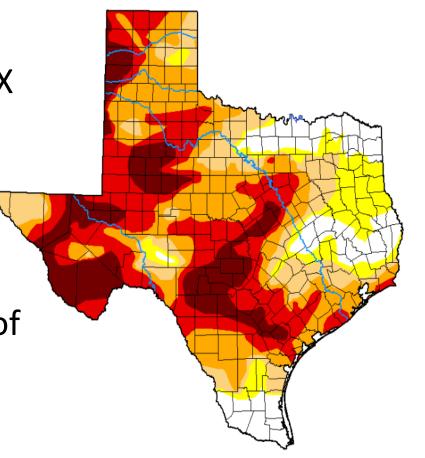


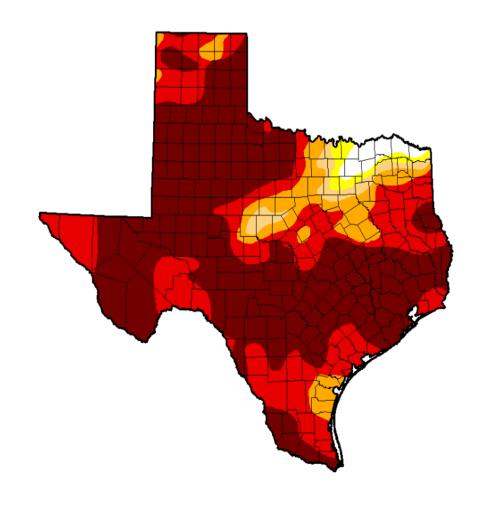


# 40% of TX is in Extreme (D3) to Exceptional (D4) Drought The highest amount since May 2014.

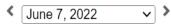
On the same day in 2011, 85% of TX was in **D3** to **D4** Drought.

But, TX is clearly trending worse through the rest of June.









**✓** June 7, 2011 ✓ >

# Statewide Reservoir Levels are at 77.4% of normal, or about 10% below the 30 year average of 85% for mid June.

### Reservoir Levels were at 75% of capacity on same date in 2011





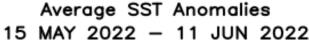
### **Additional Impacts**

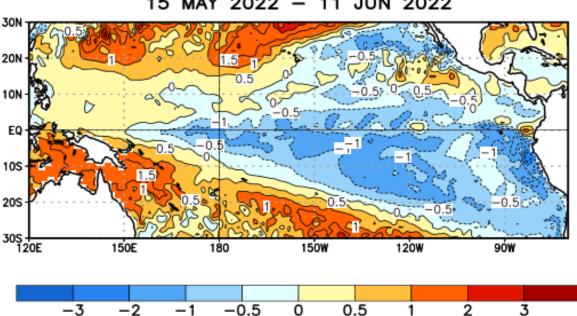
- The just completed TX Winter
   Wheat harvest fell from 74M
   bushels in 2021 to 40,300M bushels
   in 2022 about a 40% drop.
- The Electrical Reliability Council of TX (ERCOT) reported a peak hourly power usage of 74,916 MW on Sunday, June 12<sup>th</sup>, establishing a new usage record for the state. Unheard of to see this in June.
- Streamflows on the Lower Colorado River Highland Lakes was 3% of normal In May. Should be the month w/highest inflows.





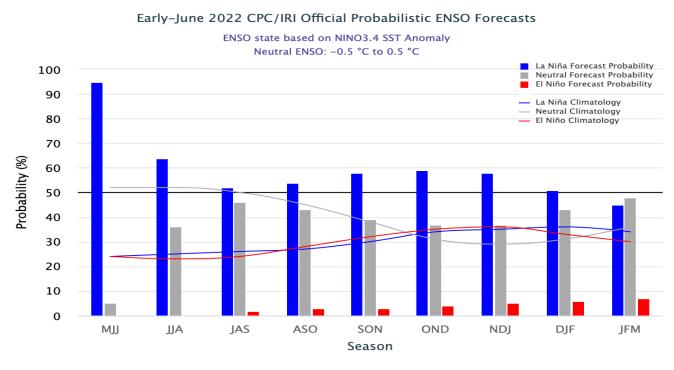
### Sea Surface Temperatures and ENSO





### • Sea surface temperatures

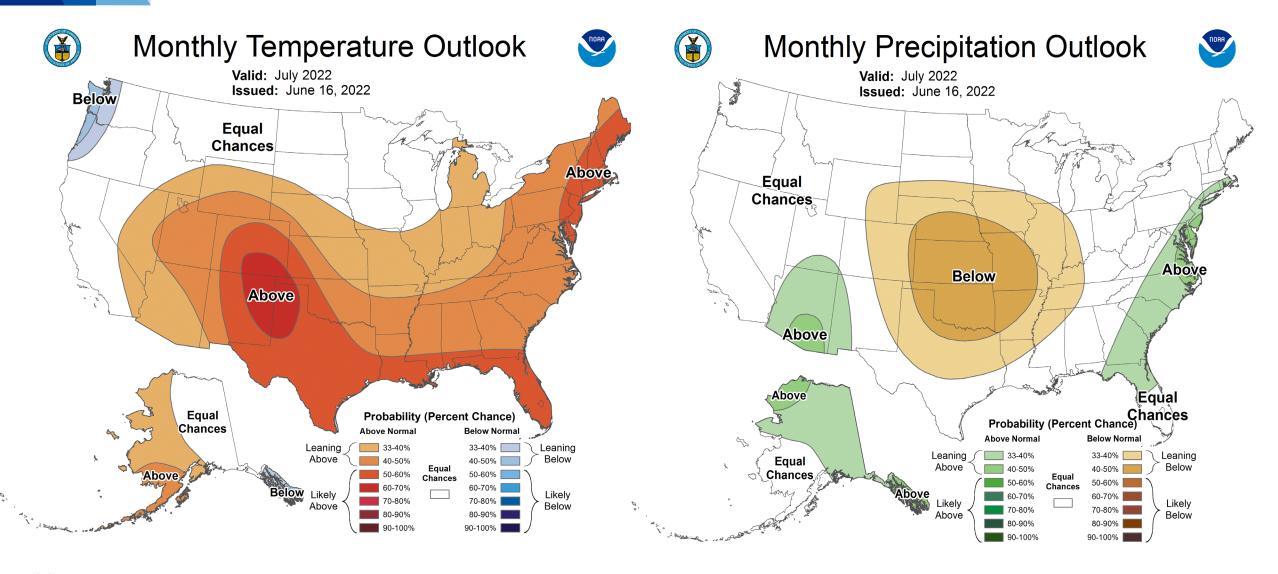
- Below normal sea surface temperatures continue across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean.
- The oceanic and atmospheric observations currently reflect La Niña conditions.



#### ENSO forecast

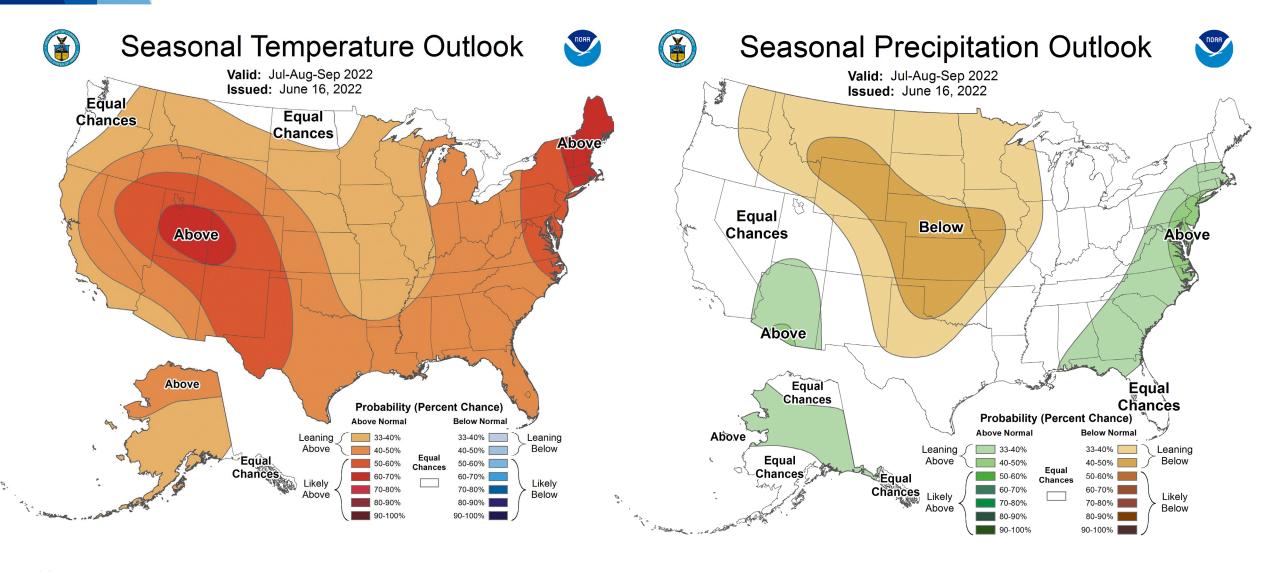
- La Niña is favored to continue during July-August-September.
- Probabilities for La Niña are near 60 percent through the late fall and winter.

# Monthly Forecast (July)



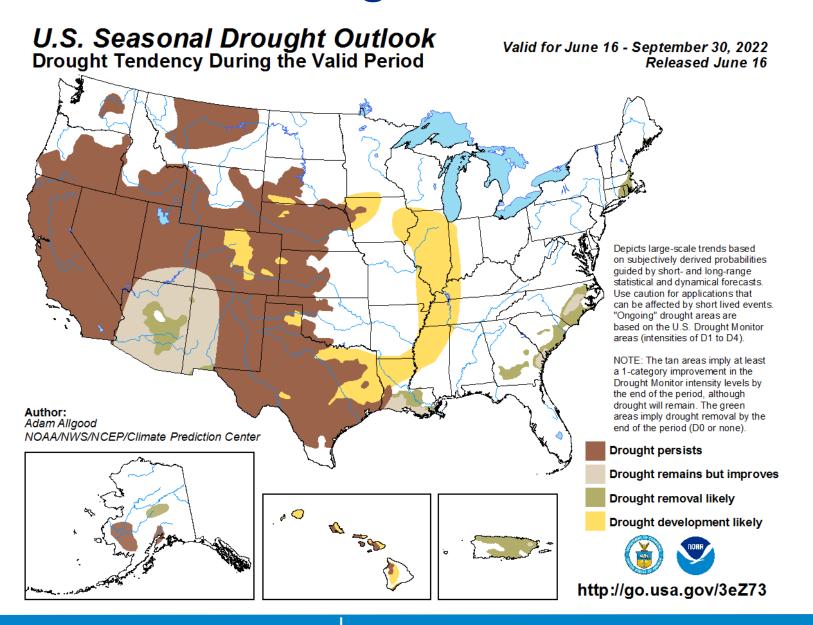


# Three-Month Forecast (Jul, Aug, Sep)





## **Drought Outlook**





### For More Information



#### **TODAY'S PRESENTATION:**

http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/briefings

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information: www.ncdc.noaa.gov

- Monthly climate reports (U.S. & Global): www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/
- Dates for upcoming reports: <a href="https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/dyk/monthly-releases">https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/dyk/monthly-releases</a>
- NOAA's Climate Prediction Center: www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov
- U.S. Drought Monitor: <u>www.drought.gov</u>

Climate Portal: www.climate.gov

NOAA Media Contacts: john.jones-bateman@noaa.gov, 202-424-0929 (NOAA/NESDIS PAO

